



GOING TO MANILA.

The McCulloch Takes Instructions to Dewey.

OUR RULE IN THE ISLANDS.

Conditions on Which Present Officials May Remain.

After the Battle Dewey Proposed to the Spanish Authorities That They Remain in Office Under the American Flag for the Present—The Philippines Must Not Be Spain—Spain Says She Will Send Her Vessels and Men to the Islands—The Manila Official Wouldn't Let Dewey Use the Cable and So He Cut It—After the Battle Some First on the Fleet, and Dewey Said Word This Must Stop or He Would Fire on the City.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

HONG KONG, May 8.—(P. M.)—The United States despatch boat Hugh McCulloch, which brought to this port the despatches of Admiral Dewey, started on her return to Manila this afternoon. Consul Williams, Harbor Master Ramsey, and Commodore Howell saw her off. Admiral Dewey asked his Government for instructions regarding Manila, he not caring to take over the city on his own responsibility.

Supplies intended for Manila are being stopped by the Philippine insurgents, who are in strong force back of the city. They are also stopping supplies for Cavite, where they plundered the hospital for provisions. The Americans have landed supplies there for the Spanish wounded.

Instructions have been sent to Admiral Dewey, giving him a free hand to take the course he thinks best.

LONDON, May 8.—The Daily Telegraph prints the following:

HONG KONG, May 8.—(Evening.)—The following details of the fighting in Manila Bay were gathered from an eyewitness of the whole engagement, one of the McCulloch's crew:

The American fleet entered the harbor on the night of April 30, the vessels going in through the southern channel. It was thought that under the cover of darkness the squadron could get in undetected by the Spaniards, but the attempt failed, not owing to any great watchfulness on the part of the sentinels, but to the sparks thrown out of the funnel of the McCulloch, which drew attention to her.

The force on Corregidor Island opened fire on the transports accompanying the squadron, but they ran the gauntlet without sustaining the slightest damage.

Meanwhile a few shots from the cruisers speedily silenced the Spanish fire. The passage was then completed without further obstacle, and the squadron arrived opposite Manila at 6 o'clock.

The Spanish artillerymen at once opened fire on the ships, but the range was too long, and consequently their shots fell short.

One of the American cruisers at once returned the fire, but signals were set on the flagship ordering her to desist. Commodore Dewey had more important business on hand just then than attacking those particular artillerymen.

He did not lose a moment in looking for the wanted Spanish fleet, which he found opposite the naval arsenal. These vessels, which Spain had so frequently and proudly boasted would annihilate the Americans if they had the temerity to attack them if they were lying idly at anchor, but did not even have steam up, finely illustrating the unpreparedness of the Spaniards even after they were fully aware that the American squadron had left Mirs Bay in search of them.

They were not long, however, in opening upon the Americans, and were aided by the guns at Cavite, and the cannonading was terrific.

Directly the Americans were within range they returned the fire with interest.

Admiral Montojo, the Spanish commander, got steam up on the Reina Maria Cristina, his flagship, he being apparently bent upon battling with the Olympia, Commodore Dewey's flagship, but the latter, discharging her six-inch guns, both fore and aft, killed sixty of the Spaniard's crew, including her Captain, Chaplain, and a Lieutenant, and caused her boilers to explode.

The Spanish flagship was now a burning wreck and was forced to retire. Admiral Montojo transferred his flag to the Castilla, which maintained a vigorous fire until she, too, sank at her moorings.

After Admiral Montojo had hoisted a white flag the firing ended, and the Spaniards hastened to remove themselves and their dead from the rapidly burning hulks, leaving behind all their property and valuables.

Admiral Montojo was slightly wounded, but managed to make his escape and reach Manila. The only loss on the American vessels was the Chief Engineer of the McCulloch, who died either from heart disease or apoplexy as the squadron was entering the harbor.

It is believed that there is very little food in Manila and that many of the inhabitants are starving. If this is the case the capitulation of the city cannot be long delayed.

It appears that when the American squadron left for the Philippines it touched near Bolinao. Admiral Dewey wished the rebel agent who accompanied the squadron to disembark in order to ascertain the strength and disposition of the insurgent force and to come to some arrangement with the Spanish authorities which would prevent needless bloodshed, informing them that there was no immediate intention to change the government of the Philippines.

Admiral Dewey, being only a sailor, his only concern was the capture of the Spanish fleet, and therefore there would be no operations on shore unless they should be necessary to com-

plete the naval supremacy of the Americans.

Admiral Dewey also desired the insurgent agents to explain that he was neither a politician nor conspirator, and that he strongly objected to giving the rabble any chance to commit excesses.

The insurgent agents, however, refused to disembark under any consideration.

It is said that the Spanish Commander informed the Governor-General that he had better surrender in the interest of humanity, as it would be impossible to resist successfully, at the same time adding that he was willing enough to fight, and, if needs be, die.

When the Spanish flagship was half shot away and the Commodore himself wounded, he still refused to leave the bridge, and persisted in his refusal until the vessel, burning and sinking, had her stern shattered by a shell which burst a steam pipe.

The Petrel chased a gunboat up the river for some distance. Finding that he was running the risk of capture the Spanish Captain came off in a boat under a flag of truce to negotiate conditions for the surrender of his ship.

The American Captain replied that he must surrender unconditionally or fight.

The Spanish officer replied: "I am willing to fight, but please allow me to send for more ammunition, because mine is exhausted." Needless to say this request was not granted.

After all the other Spanish ships had been silenced the cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa alone continued her fire. She appeared to be determined to die fighting. She went down with the living and dead aboard of her.

Her decks were swept of every living creature, but still her lower guns were fired defiantly until her hull was riddled like a sieve and she went to the bottom, with the Spanish flag still fluttering to the breeze.

On the Reina Maria Cristina over eighty were killed.

After the battle was over and Admiral Dewey was in possession he proposed that the existing authorities should continue in office temporarily under the American flag, pending the termination of the war.

The Spaniards delayed their decision and kept cabling to Madrid. The Americans then requested that they be allowed to use the cable for sending despatches to the United States. This request was immediately refused, whereupon Admiral Dewey gave orders for the picking up and cutting of the cable.

When the despatch boat Hugh McCulloch left the American squadron in Manila Bay to convey Admiral Dewey's despatches to this city for transmission to the United States, some of the forts which had not been silenced were still keeping up a desultory, but ineffective fire on the squadron. This style of warfare irritated the Admiral, and he had sent an ultimatum to Gen. Augusti, the Captain-General, warning him that if the fire was not stopped immediately he would fire on the city.

While the fighting was going on the insurgents, acting in cooperation with the American fleet, had surrounded Manila on the land side and were exchanging a brisk fire with the Spanish garrison.

The British warship Emerald, from Hong Kong, arrived at Manila while the battle was at its height. An American cruiser was detached from the squadron to meet and engage her, it being thought that she was a Spanish vessel. When it was found that she was British she was warned to keep away. She therefore moved twelve miles up the bay.

It is now expected that the McCulloch will wait at Mirs Bay for final instructions from the American Government to Admiral Dewey. It is anticipated that these will insist, by force if necessary, that the Spanish officials shall accept American suzerainty in order to avoid the disturbance of the present administration, the insurgents being quite unfit to govern, though the Americans will probably invite their assistance in the capacity of advisers.

It is understood that President McKinley will insist that the Philippines shall not be Spain in the war. If the Spaniards prove intractable the Americans must shift the administration of the islands.

The official papers captured from Admiral Montojo include the decision of the council of officers to mass ships and guns at Subig Bay, where there were better conditions for defense.

Admiral Dewey's rapid movements prevented this plan from being effected. A victory would have been very difficult in Subig Bay, where the narrow entrance and shoals and a strong shore fire would greatly help the defense.

Early on the morning of May 2 (Monday) the Petrel went within 600 yards of the Cavite arsenal, where could be seen 800 men armed with Mauser rifles, yet a white flag had been hoisted there the day before.

Commander Lamberton, who had been sent to take possession of the arsenal, could not understand what the Spaniards intended to do. Before he left the Petrel he ordered Commander Wood to keep his men at the guns, and if he did not return in an hour to start firing on the arsenal.

Capt. Sotola, who was next in rank to Montojo, met Commander Lamberton at the landing. The latter told him he was surprised to see the Spaniards armed, seeing that they had surrendered the day before.

Capt. Sotola said that they had not surrendered, but had merely hoisted a white flag in order to remove the women and children to a place of safety.

Commander Lamberton replied that when the Spanish flag went down the white flag went up. That could only mean unconditional surrender. Moreover, the women and children ought not to have been there anyhow.

Capt. Sotola said that the Americans came so early that they had not been removed.

Commander Lamberton said that the Spaniards must surrender their arms and persons as prisoners of war or otherwise the American ships would open fire on them.

Capt. Sotola sought to refer the matter to his superior, but the American officer would not permit him to do so. Sotola asked for terms in writing.

Commander Lamberton wrote without further delay that all the Spanish officers and men must be withdrawn, and that no buildings or stores were to be injured.

Before returning to the Petrel, Lamberton told Sotola that if the white flag was not re-hoisted on the arsenal by noon the Americans would fire on them.

At Admiral Dewey use the cable. The latter sent a steamer, the Zafiro, down the bay to cut the cable.

CRISIS EXPECTED IN MADRID.

Spaniards' Conference with the Queen Regent and the Leaders.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

MADRID, May 8.—(Evening.)—A Ministerial crisis is momentarily expected. Prime Minister Sagasta made frequent visits to the palace this afternoon. During one of these visits Señor Montero, President of the Senate, was summoned to confer with the Queen Regent and the Prime Minister. Afterward Señor Montero visited Señor Gamazo, the Liberal leader.

Gen. Corrales, Minister of War, and Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, will issue orders embodying the Cabinet's decisions regarding the war operations.

The day has passed quietly despite the receipt of details of the Spanish disaster at Manila.

The chief Ministerial organ, *El Correo*, says that the uneasiness increases, and that the position of the Cabinet is daily becoming more difficult. It adds that the extraordinary Cabinet meeting to-day, which occupied three hours, was entirely devoted to an examination of the situation. The Council decided to send some vessels and reinforcements to the Philippines.

The Queen Regent is much concerned over the extent of the reverses at Manila.

LONDON, May 8.—A despatch to the *Times* from Madrid says that it is believed that a reconstruction of the Cabinet is about to occur.

COMMENTS ON THE BATTLE.

English Journals Say the Fight Was One of the Most Remarkable in Naval History.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 8.—The *Chronicle* this morning, commenting on the reports received yesterday of the battle of Manila, says:

"The cruisers of attack having the better metal, the better training and the smarter ships, their incomparable Anglo-Saxon seamanship won. We gain no idea about the greater battles of the future between battleships. The advantage here lay on the side of attack, because the attack was confident, skilled and trained. The Spaniards committed themselves to meet the present war. President McKinley and the leading officials of the Government have been encouraged, since learning of the splendid victory of our squadron at Manila, to believe that the war can be brought to an end much sooner than had before seemed possible. The conference between the Secretary of War, Gen. Miles, and the Adjutant-General of the army to discuss the project. That conference was continued this afternoon at the residence of the Secretary of War and lasted for several hours.

The proceedings of the council of war to-day covered a much broader ground. Not only was the question of the Philippines in permanent possession of the United States discussed, but the more intricate questions of modern war at sea, but even then it must be remembered we shall have had mainly a cruiser fight, not a combat between full armed galleons.

"We see traces of a desire in high places at Washington to hold the Philippines in permanent possession of the United States. That policy would certainly evoke no jealousy in England. This country does not covet the islands. Her interests, as things are now shaping, lead her rather northward than southward of Hong Kong. For America the problem is not one of annexation, but of responsibility for the ill-governed races which have fallen away from their slovenly, merciless rulers."

In a leader this morning the *Times* says that Admiral Dewey's despatches furnished the people of the United States ample material for rejoicing. It adds that Dewey has done a piece of work that will place him on a level with his old chief, that sturdy old seaman, Farragut.

Continuing, the paper says: "The destruction of the Spanish fleet is as complete as any achievement recorded in naval annals. Admiral Dewey's victory is the greatest of the great traditions of the navy of the United States and his kinship with the race that produced Nelson, courageously set at naught the menace of permanent defences and the possibility of torpedoes and mines."

"The future of the Philippines is looming larger every day in the imagination of the American people. We repeat clearly and emphatically that if the United States is prepared to undertake the responsibilities of ruling the great and rich dependency, which the Spaniards appear incapable of holding, we shall welcome that as the best solution of the problem for all parties concerned."

"We do not pretend to ignore the difficulties the Americans will have to encounter if they make a choice that commits them to the permanent maintenance of a large naval power in the Pacific. That will probably be the inevitable result of the case of the defeat of Spain, but if the United States is to become one of the dominant naval forces in the waters of the Pacific it is obvious that the policy of open trade, to which our Transatlantic kinsmen are as much bound as we are in the far East, will be enormously strengthened."

"We could not look with indifference upon the acquisition of the Philippines by either France, Russia, or Germany, though we have enough on our hands now to increase our responsibilities in that quarter unless we should be compelled to do so in order to prevent the islands being used to obstruct the development of open trade, not only within, but far beyond their own borders."

The *Daily News* says: "The American commander's despatches, in their conciseness and modesty, accord with the best naval traditions. What were the causes of the extraordinary ease and swiftness of the American victory? Good management, superior force, and the unreliability of the enemy. The victors carried the whole job through in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. The discipline of the American ships was perfect. Many Spanish authorities and some independent critics thought this might be the weak point on the American side. The excellence of the American tactics and the superiority of their marksmanship are likely to be permanent factors in this war."

The *News* pays a tribute to the courage of the Spaniards, rank and file alike. When they once were told, it says, they fought with desperate bravery, which took no account of the superiority of force against them. The battle of Manila was illumined by a splendid exhibition of human courage and steadfastness in the face of odds. Spain may be one of those nations whom Lord Salisbury said had lost the art of living, but she has at least one more to lose, such as we wish we could think that Spain would begin to feel that her honor was satisfied and that she would retire from the hopeless conflict. We are afraid, however, that there will be strong inducements in another direction. The Government and people alike may naturally be anxious to see that they are not humiliated as is involved in the loss of their Pacific squadron. The only justification for leaving the Philippines so poorly defended would be the desirability of concentration elsewhere."

"The whole Spanish fleet together as it exists, is not very unequally matched with that of the United States. It proves nothing that the Spanish Ministers and people may be sunk by better ships of the enemy. Let us wait and meet in more equal combat, and see if fortune will not favor us."

"It is possible that another great battle may now be in progress in the West Indies. Until

such a battle has taken place, and unless it also results in a crushing defeat for Spain, it will be too soon to hope for the beginning of the end."

The *Standard* says: "Evidently Commodore Dewey has taken for his model for dispatch writing the heroic British sailor of famous memory, who reported a decisive victory in the words: 'I engaged the enemy yesterday. The captured ships are as per margin.' He must have felt that it would be an error in taste to enlarge much on the heroism of his men, who, though they had faced some of the most desperate fighting in modern times, had yet been much like a party of sportsmen engaged in a battle."

"We recall no achievement where, in proportion to the losses of the conquerors, those of the defeated have been so appalling. Eleven ships, certainly not strictly of modern construction, but nevertheless carrying torpedoes, quick-firing and Armstrong and Krupp guns, have been destroyed without being able to kill even one man employed in the work of destroying them. It reads more like a story of some coup d'état in which an unarmed mob has been overthrown by an organized army than like a great modern naval battle between civilized powers."

"It is becoming daily more evident that the reason why the home fleet remained in port, chiefly in Cadiz, has been that it was in no condition to put to sea. Unless the fleet lately at Manila is in a very different condition from these vessels, it would have been sheer madness for it to have attempted to cross the Atlantic, seeing that the whole American fleet can well afford to concentrate against it, if necessary abandoning for a time all other objects. It is to be believed that the Government will have been so far from exposing to destruction the one active fleet Spain now has left."

The *Daily Graphic* says: "There have been engagements where the loss of the vanquished was greater, and where incompetency was equally culpable, but probably the only naval battle where so much damage was inflicted at so small a cost to the victors."

THE EXPEDITION TO MANILA.

It Is Expected to Start from San Francisco by Saturday.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—If the best hopes and plans of the Government are realized, the movement of troops from both sides of the continent to engage in joint campaigns with the squadrons of Admiral Dewey and Admiral Sampson will be the most important of the present week. President McKinley and the leading officials of the Government have been encouraged, since learning of the splendid victory of our squadron at Manila, to believe that the war can be brought to an end much sooner than had before seemed possible.

The conference between the Secretary of War, Gen. Miles, and the Adjutant-General of the army to discuss the project. That conference was continued this afternoon at the residence of the Secretary of War and lasted for several hours.

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ALL EYES NOW ON SAMPSON.

HIS FIGHTING SHIPS NEARING PORTO RICO WATERS.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The great interest and enthusiasm in Washington over the wonderful victory of Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, who will not hear for several days at least of his honorary promotion unless he succeeds in restoring cable communication between Manila and Hong Kong, is as keen to-day as it was yesterday.

But interest with all the rejoicing is a feeling of anxiety in regard to the division of the North Atlantic fleet under command of Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, which sailed from Key West before daybreak on Wednesday last. Not that there is any apprehension for the safety of Admiral Sampson's squadron, but a naval engagement between that formation and the strong Cape Verde squadron of the enemy is expected at any time, although there is apparently no definite information in the possession of the Government as to the whereabouts of the Spanish ships.

A despatch to the *Times* published this morning reported that the cruiser Montgomery had put into Cape Haytien yesterday to get despatches for Admiral Sampson and to send advice to the Navy Department. If what was hinted to the *SUN* reporter to-day is true, Admiral Sampson may have received important news from the department changing those given him when he was at Key West. The *SUN* reporter was not told definitely that the Admiral's orders had been changed, but as much might be inferred from what his informant said. And this informant, by the way, is in a position to know pretty much of everything that is going on in the inner circles of the Administration about the conduct of the war.

The Naval Strategy Board discussed in great detail while the Spanish squadron was at St. Vincent and after it left that port on April 29 its probable destination and purpose. There seemed to be an unanimity of opinion on the board that the most feasible and probable thing for the fleet to do was to attempt the interception and destruction of the Oregon and Marietta off the eastern coast of Brazil, between Cape St. Roque and Para. The fact that Cape St. Roque is the nearest point to St. Vincent where the American naval force could be encountered governed the board in this matter.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker was then a member of the board, and it is understood that he argued in favor of recommending to the President and Secretary of War that some of the battleships and armored cruisers of Admiral Sampson's fleet be sent to meet the Oregon and Marietta, to give them protection from the stronger Spanish force and accompany them to the last stretch of their long voyage to Key West.

The Strategy Board would not agree to make this recommendation, however. Its plan was the one which has been adopted, namely, to send the Oregon and Marietta to St. Vincent, and the receipt of these was followed by his departure from Key West, leaving Commodore Watson as the senior officer of the blockading squadron.

Admiral Walker had ceased to be a member of the Strategy Board before these instructions were issued. He had been succeeded by Admiral Sampson. After his retirement from that body, and perhaps even after the orders under which Admiral Sampson left Key West were drawn, there was more discussion among the remaining members of the Strategy Board about his suggestion that a strong force of American ships should be sent to succor the battleships and gunboats steaming their northward course along the coast of South America in the hope of outwitting the powerful fleet of the enemy. The inference drawn from what was said by the *SUN*'s informant is that Admiral Sampson was not to proceed southward until he fell in with the Oregon and Marietta or the Spanish fleet, or would at least wait for those American vessels at some point not too remote from San Juan to enable the Cape Verde formation to make that point before his knowledge.

Whether such orders were delivered to Admiral Sampson originally or were delivered to the Montgomery at Cape Haytien yesterday, having been sent there by telegraph after his departure from Key West, is something the reporter does not know. But there is reasonable ground for believing that Admiral Sampson was to wait the rescue of the Oregon and Marietta from the Spanish fleet without losing the advantage to be gained by a position preventing the arrival of the enemy's naval force at such a strategic base as San Juan.

The Spanish fleet has had ample time to reach the point of danger to the Oregon and Marietta between Cape St. Roque and Para. Despatches were sent to Capt. Clark of the Oregon at Rio de Janeiro telling him all about the danger he was in from interception by the enemy. It is said that Capt. Clark was told to keep the Oregon ready for action, and to make movements, but there can be no doubt that he was also instructed to name a place where he might be joined by other American ships, or else such a place was fixed by the Navy Department and the Oregon's commander informed.

Press despatches from Rio de Janeiro say that the Oregon and Marietta left there on Wednesday last. The distance from Rio to St. Thomas is 3,720 miles. At the rate of 13 knots an hour, the rate maintained by the Oregon and Marietta in the long run up the east coast of South America to Rio, it will take them twelve days to get to St. Thomas. Accepting the press reports of their departure from Rio as true, they cannot reach St. Thomas before to-morrow week. Admiral Sampson could meet them, providing he maintains an equal rate of speed, about a hundred miles east of Barbados and about a thousand miles from the limits of the danger radius between Cape St. Roque and Para. Thus it is seen that the strong squadron under Admiral Sampson cannot reach the Oregon and Marietta before they leave the waters within which, according to the belief of the strategists, they will be the most accessible to attack by the Cape Verde squadron. All this is based on the assumption that the Spanish ships will cross the track of the two American warships (which may have with them a third vessel, the cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Brazilian dynamite craft Nictheroy), between Cape St. Roque and Para.

But there is the strongest probability that Capt. Clark will feel the four big armoured cruisers of the Oregon and Marietta are so much the enemy if they are lying in his expected course. Hints given by naval officers command the suspicion that somebody is going to be mightily mistaken if the Oregon is caught by the Spanish fleet in the ordinary run between Rio de Janeiro and St. Thomas, even if it is compelled to engage in battle with the Viscaya, Quetzaco, Colon, and Maria Teresa, and the three destroyers supposed to be with them, many naval experts will be greatly surprised if the Oregon and Marietta are not able to meet the enemy in the ordinary run between Rio de Janeiro and St. Thomas, even if it is compelled to engage in battle with the Viscaya, Quetzaco, Colon, and Maria Teresa, and the three destroyers supposed to be with them, many naval experts will be greatly surprised if the Oregon and Marietta are not able to meet the enemy in the ordinary run between Rio de Janeiro and St. Thomas, even if it is compelled to engage in battle with the Viscaya, Quetzaco, Colon, and Maria Teresa, and the three destroyers supposed to be with them, many naval experts will be 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